INDIANA LEGISLATURE

Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

IN SENATE.

Tuesday Jan. 20, 1885-2 p. m. Lieutepant Governor MANSON: This being the day set spart by the laws of Cong ess to vi e for United States Senator, to serve for six years from the 4th of March next, and this the hour set by the Senate therefor, the Senator from Vigohas the floor.
Mr. SCHi O-S said:

Mr. HILLIGASS: It is fitting and proper at all times to recognize the valuable services and genuine worth of a faithful public |

servant. When men have been honest and trusted with office, and the responsibility and duty of that trust has been carefully and honestly discharged, it is then that the people's interes a ere best subserved.

In the office of United States Senator one of the highest legislative trusts exist. The power for good or svil affecting the welfare of the whole people is proportionate with that trust.

The man selected for the high and responsible position, should be a man not only possessing capacity, but with it the purest He should be a man with experience and

interests of 55 000 000 of people.

He should be a man of convictions and the courage to adhere to the right as embodied

o' Congress, and, during the past six years as United States Senator, the people of this Nation heard and recognized his ability and devotion to their cause.

Especially, sir, is this true of the soldiers of the country. In Sensior Voorhees we have had a friend and earnest advocate of our claims in the eternal principle of Democracy: "Equal and exact justice to all men and exclusive privileges to none." Every soldier in the State of Indiana,

whatever his party affiliations, conversant us of congress, knows the truth of what I say

This being true, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, it is with pride, and of my late comrade in arms, as well aslin the name of the Democracy of the preat State of Indiana, that I second the nomination of Senator Voorhees for a reelection to the high and responsible position of United States Senator.

Mr. FAULKNER: I have been with Senator Voorhees for the last six years. I have been his intimate friend, and I want to bear witness and tall you all to-day that there is Senator Voorhees. And he does what no other Senator in that Senate does for soldiers. He gives strict instructions to never fail to refer to him soldiers' letters, and they come to him from Maine to California, and he attends to the business of the roldier, let him be black or white, no matter where he comes from. He has labored more and ha here done more for the States of America. Go to muy part of the State and I will show you where it s dotted all over with little cabins built by his hard work in getting pensions that have kept the wolf from the door of many a soldier's widow and children, and children are now in school that otherwise would have been in poor-houses. I have got letters to himnearly as many as a man can carry—returning thanks to him from nearly every State in
the Union. I have saved them for somebody to read hereafter. One man writes
that he has his picture hanging in his house to teach his children that is the man who saved their home. I second the nomination of Daniel W. Voorhees, and I have but one other thing I wish to live for-I have but one other ambition, and that is to see the day when I can vote for him for President of the United States.

Mr FOWLER: I can say what probably ne other man in this Legislature can say. and that is that I have youed for Mr. Voorbees every time he has been a candidate for Congressional honors. Six years ago, when he was elected to the United States Senate, I had the honor of a seat on this flior. I voted for him then, and I think if he could be a candidate 1,000 times, and I had the oppor-tunity, I should vote for him every time. I heartily second the nomination.

Mr. SELLERS: The only reason urged by the Republicans of my district why I should not be elected, was that if elected I should not be elected, was that if elected I should vete for Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees for United States Senstor. I was elected, thus demonstrating the desire of my people that I should vote for him. I believe the State of Indiana are paying themselves the highest compliment by honering him by re-electing him to that position. As the representative of Northern Indiana, I desire to say, though she may change her people and change her politics, the people of Northern Indiana will never change their love for Daniel W. Voorhees. In behalf of the Democracy of Northern Indiana, who place him higher than any other Democrat in the Union, and do not change their regard for him, I desire to second the nomination of Paniel W. Voorbeer.

nomination of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees to I e his own successor for the exalted position of United States Senator, and to express not only the personal esteem in which I nold the distinguished statesman, but a just expression of the will and wishes of the people of the counties of Marshail and Ful-ton, whom I have the honor to represent on this floor. In particular, however, in seconding the nomination of him who has so ably and faithfully represented the people of Inest six years. I am conscious, Mr. Presi-German-American citizens of this great Commonwealth. Among all the public men in Congress and without D. W. Voorhees is nearest to their hearts. In him they recognize a true and reliable friend, and a stern defender of their rights and privileges as country. That the valuable services of D. W. Voorhees be continued on the floors of Congress during the next six years is the deeided wish of the German-American popu-lation, not only of Indiana, but throughout the Republic. Therefore, it is with pro-found respect and high regard for the can-didacy of Hen. D. W. Voorhees for the United States Senate that I second the nomi-

Mr. WINTER: It is more becoming in the remor rather than when putting it on. This sentiment I commend to the eloquent Senafor from Lawrence (Mr. Willard). A great sarty can not die simply because it failed of access in a Presidential election by a paltry purality of 1,100 in an aggregate of a popular vote of over 10,000,000. The Rapublican party looks forward with assured confi-

restored to the administration of affairs of brve no lack of gallaut leaders from whom they may relect without difficulty or danger of mistake a man worthy in every respect to represent the State in the Senate of the United States. Taylor and Calkins, Browne and Thompson. Cumback and Butler, may be mentioned without invidious distinction as by reason of distinguished services to the comparison with the distinguished gentlealthough not more worthy, is yet equally worthy of the highest honors that it is

defender and advocate of the war for the get the dignity of the occasion that calls Union and liberty to all men. He was a forth our action and the significance of the friend to the soldier when the soldier had enemies and needed friends. He is a man gives me profound gratification to inderse the nomination of albert G. Porter, a man oughly trained and equipped statesman, emirently qualified to find the position of albert of the discharge of the discharge of the first training of the position of t ebual to the discharge or any trust the people may devolve upon him. His public career has extended over a psried of many years-a period in which partisanship has been bitter, and aspersions of the private and official character of men in public life all too common and often of the cruelest conversant with the wants and diversified | kind. It is with trice that his party associates can truly say he has passed through this ordest without a suspicion havunited States Senate.

We have that man, Mr. President, in the person of Daniel W. Voorhees.

Wherever he has labored, in the halls of Congress, and, during the man directly appeared to he was elected by the people, who is voice, in the halls of Congress, and, during the man of any man lects, all these has marked almost continuately appeared to he was elected by the people, who is voice, all these has marked almost continuative find by less or all whom I have sentatives in the Senate of the United States. No deliberative body is so like the ancient Roman Senate as the Senate of the United States.

No deliberative body is so like the ancient Roman Senate as the Senate of the United States. In Roman Senate as the Senate of the United States. ing ever been uttered against the purity of his personal and private life. Than this no splendid endowments, the brilliant intel- man gird up his loins for the race in which, No higher standing could possibly be given higher praise can be spoken of any man lects, all these has marked almost continu-the great State of Indiana in the sisterhood public or private. The man of whom I have ally the high character of Indiana's repre- ance and brains will win the goal. placing him in nomination as the Republi-I feel that I speak the united sentiments of the Republicans of Indiana.

seconding the nomination made by the Sent the representatives of the two great bodies up in the usual way, six or seven according stor from Marion [Mr. Winter]. I do this which battle for supremacy in the State. In to their thickness and regulation height, a most heartily because I recognize in the this General Assembly to-day we must re-honorable gentleman he has named as one member it we are Indiantans; that In-to about half an inch from home, and one especially deserving the honor, and emi- diana is a of the confederacy, eternally on the other side also, about six inches from nently fitted for the position, one who has cemented a gether; that this one great State | the end parallel with the ground; now proears oven in public life and who has been entrusted with many official responsibilities, the satisfactory execution of which has ever been rewarded at the hands of his the name of many thousands party by additional favors. A man who is strictly in accord with his party and who has always vigorously advocated its principles, and under whose leadership the party attained the signal victory of 1880. A man thoroughly equipped, well versed in the law, and conversant with the wants of the people; admitted to be the peer of any man in our State; whose public and private character is without reproach. One who has been Governor of the State for four years immeno such a man in the halls of Congress to at- distely preceding the inauguration of the tend to the interests of his constituents as present incumbent, and whose every official act will bear the closest scrutiny. His ad-ministration was marked for its honesty, wisdom and prudence, and upon his return to private life he retains the respect, confidence and admiration of his friends through-

out the entire State. The ballot resulted: For Mr. Voorbees, 20 votes; for Mr. Porter, 16 votes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1885-11 a. m. Mr. Speaker JEWETT announced the order for this hour to be a vote for a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees; and declaring nominations to be in order, granted the privilege of the flaor first to the majority side of the House. Mr. DEBS said:

See in another column. Mr. GOODING: Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Daniel W. Voorhees for re-election to the United States Senate for the next six years. Personally, the relations between Senator Voorhees and myself are most cordial and of the most friendly character. But my pleasure in voting for him arises more particularly from the fact that his sympathies and his public acts and votes are ever on the side of the masses of the people whom he

mr. GORDON: I should feel I had hardly fulfilled my duties as the representative of Putnam County if I failed to second this nomination. It was in Putnam County that perhaps the cest days of the distinguished citizen were spent. It was here that the people knew him in his early boyhood. It was at Asbury University that he acquired his education. It was here that he gave evidence of those splendid abilities which have given him such renown. It was here that he found the companion of his life whom I believe has been a joy and solace to him in his last days. It was here that his early years were spent and his son, now a delegate in Congress, was born. The people of Putman County knew him not only as college student, but they have delighted to fore, that I should second his nomination All of the powers of this distinguished cit-zen are of a senatorial type. He is one of the few men fitted for this exalted position. Mr. Speaker, I second the nemination of Daniel W. Vorhees.

Mr. TAYLOR: I don't desire to engage

the attention of the House for any length of time. Mr. Voorbees was distinguished more livered in Virginia, in behalf of a person named Cook, than any speech he ever da-livered of a non-partisan character. When I cast my vote for Mr. Vorhees it will be the third time I have cast my vote for him. And I have never regretted the act. My first ef forts were in behalf of that gallant old man who sits to the left of Mr. Jewett (Mr. Mo-Donald). Mr. McDonald at that time defeated Mr. Voorbees. I never regretted that vote and I never will. Mr. Voorhees then was young. It was right, proper and fitting that he should abide his time. But I have voted for him since then and I will vote for him now. I have no doubt that that vote has never been misplaced. Mr. Voor-hees may have made some mistakes, but in always stood for the right against wrong and oppression. I therefore say that Indiana and her sons will never have cause for regret for any action which be may take in behalf of his State or in behalf of his country. I more than second the nomination of Mr.

Daniel W. Voorhees. Mr. MeMICHAEL: I had the distinguished honor to cast my vote for the gentleman sitting at the Speaker's side, and I have never regretted casting that vote; and I hope to see him as a counsellor in the council of the incoming administration. I heartily second the nemination of Daniel W. Voorhees today, and I do but voice the opinion of the Democratic constituency, as well as that of many Republicans who cast their vote for me, that I should cast my vote for him.

Mr. COPELAND: I have the honor on behalf of the Republicans of Indiana to piace in nomination as their candidate for United States Senator. Governor Albert G. Porter. Indiana has been honored by many illusdence to the not distant future, when freed trious sons, some of whom she has crowned from temporary dissension, and united in with her choicest honors, but it is to the the support of its distinctive features, it will splendid achievements of the genius of her appeal to the people, and be by them I own sons, born on her own soil, educated in I tinguished Democrats, Turple and Sto:-

her own institutions and clothed with the panoply of entizenship within her historic borders that she turns with keepest pride. Her thousands of soldiers, living and dead, by their matchiess peroism, have made imperishable her fame for dauntless courage and sterling patriotism. The intelligence and energy of her citizens have made her one of the brightest jewels in the great men endeared to the Republicans of Indiana | galaxy of States that constitutes the mightiest and freest nation on the face of the globe. Lane and Morton; nor would they suffer by a man who needs no sulogy to endear him to the hearts of the people of this, his native | grade, and no distinction shall therein be man who occupies that chair, and from State. I nominate a man of the rarest tal-whose just fame I would not in the least de- ents and most commanding character; a tract. But the Republicans of Indiana are man whose moral qualities are as faultless as indeed fortunate in that passing by all the his intellectual constitution is vigorous and distinguished men, whose names I have brilliant; a man to whose acknowledged fit mentioned, there yet remains one who, | ness for great public trusts and responsibil-

United States Senator. But I am equally glad and rejoice that, though my choice may not be the choice of this General Assembly, the fame of Indiana is score in the brilliancy of talent in the Sanate Chamber of the United States. While we are Republicans and Democrals here to-day, we are all Indianians The mighty resources of this State should call forth our united effect. made splendid with the achievements of Indiana's favorite sons. The men placed in | be displaced by animals or blown down by nomination to day have long been friends. | the wind. To avoid these difficulties a cor-They were members of the same secret fra- | respondent to the Toronto Globe makes these Mr. HUSTON: I rise for the purpose of ternity in college. They stand side by side, recommendations: After the rails are laid is mike creasusuib of the people. Each of the candidates is my personal friends and each worthy of my con fidence and friendship, and Indiana should rejoice in the election of either of them.

votes; for Mr. Parter, 35 votes.

The Only Thing. The Nashua (N. H) Telegraph save: "Ex-Algerman John Cross found that in his very painful rheumatic difficulty the only remedy which did him any good was St. Jacobs Oit, the magical pain reliever."

The ballot resulted-for Mr. Voorhses, 64

The Black Man. [Communicated.]

It is plain that under the new dispensation the condition of the colored man is to be improved. There is to be something more than toleration. Public opinion is to be molded to remove prejudice against him. He is to be treated more kindly personally. Invidious distinctions against him are to be abolished. He is to loss his race character and stand on his merits as a man. He has been the abject tool of a political party. He must commence his battle for a new position by becoming a free agent. He owes party nothing. As well might the Democratic party claim to own in fee simple every foreign and Catholic vote because we defeated, routed and destroyed Knownothingism, long ego, as for the Republican party to claim the negro vote. Its measures undoubtedly enfranchised the negro. But if this enfranchisement makes him a political slave, lit was not perfect or complete. If enfranchisement were a gift the after mention of it annuls the obligation. If granted as a right, under human and divine law, then no condition can attach to it. If it does not make the negro a free man to vote as he pleases, it is merely changing personal bondage into political bondage. The free man scorns both species and every species of servitude. There is much nambypamby nonsense about the treatment of the negro. Personally he is treated most kindly by his former masters and their descendants. They feel no degradation from personal contact, from seeing him in a railroad or street car, or at a piace of amusement. It is borrible to think that the young oultivated negro woman is to be subjected to contact with rude, coarse, vulgar men, simply because she is colored. The true man will respect the sex, "whatever color an Eastern or an African sun may have burnt upon ber brow." He will guard shrinking innocence from insult or discomfort as freely for the black man's sister as for his own. It may be truly said that in Indian these questions are settled by common con-sent. A decent, respectable colored man may go where his white brother may go. Let it be understood, once for all, that the common law of the land is suffi cient to protect all men's rights Special Elegislation is not needed. It is party legislation, for base party purposes. The United States Government has no power to control the duties, obligations. and rights of the citizen of the State, excep Mr. ZIMMERMAN: I wish to second the perhaps at an early age for a speech he de | when they relate to their duty to the United State Government, or to the citizens of other

> The sovereign! State controls all the ordinary relations of man to man within its burders. [Such laws passed by Congress have, mostly, been held void by the Sapreme Court. The States and the people are put on their honor. They will grandly rise to the supreme duty of justice to a

race. The common carrier must treat all alike. not because the written law says so, but because the great common law of England, which we inherit, and which is the law of Indians, says so. He may provide separate accommodations for his passengers, if he pleases. But no race shall demand by reathe essential principles of Democracy he has | son of color or want of color better accommedation than other races have. He shall not force the young colored woman, or the old colored woman, to ride in a smoking car. She shall ride with or without her white sisters in as good a car as they ride in. She shall be protected, as they are protected, from contumely, insult, rude or disagreeable surrounding. So says the law, and

all true men will say it is right. Not one time in a thousand instances does the colored man offend the sense of public decency by misconduct in public vehicles. He is ordinarily well-behaved. Let him be punished, no more and no less than the white man, when he does deserve punish-

There is but one question that stands between perfect equality of the races that will bear discussion. It is the school question, Shall the white boys and girls and the colored boys and girls be educated together in the common schools? This great, wise State of Indians, con-

sanberg, and one distinguished R rublican, Jude Fraser, provides that that the frustees of a township, town or city may organize the colored children into separate schools, having all the rights, privileges and advantages of all other schools. If no separate schools are provided, then the colored children may attend the public schools with white children. If any colored child can show to the Trustees that he has made sufficient advancement to be placed in people at large, as well as their party. Any In the name of the Republicans of Indians, a higher grade than that afforded by a colof them would worthily occupy the chair of and reflecting their united voice. I nominate ored school, he shall be entitled to enter the school provided for white children of a like

made on account of race or color. In Corey ve Carter, 48 Ind , p. 327, as long ago as November, 1874, the Supreme Court, composed of Democrats, declared that a similar statute was constitutional. So this ness for great public trusts and responsibil-ities there is no limit but the Constitution of his country.

Question passes from us with all its entangle-ments. Whether abstractly settled right or not, it is settled as the law of Indiana. in the power of any party to bestow. Mr. SMITH, of Tippedance: In the flush Most men will concede that the He was a bold and earnest of particanism we are always liable to for provisions of the statute are right. The negro man, left unlashed by the tongue of the vile partisan, who taught him that Democratic success ment his re-enslave. ment, will concede that it is the best solu-

The colored man must not in Indians marry a white woman. But the white man in Indiana shall not marry a colored woman. In their marital relations the two races are put on an equality. They are treated alike by the law. No men or set of men, or race,

ought to ask more than equality. The tocsin has sounded in this country the death of special privileges. They must all go. Under the new dispensation all men are In the Senate of the United States the fervid | to have an equal chance as far as the law eloquence, like that of Patrick Henry, the | may confer that chance. Let the colored

Improved Rail Fence. Rail fences are still economical in some some parts of the country. Where lumber costs nothing they are cheaper than fences made of barbed wire. The rails are liable to cure strong wire, such as lencing wire but without barb, make a loop or eye on the end, and hitch on the nail, bring the other end of the wire over the top and down to the other nail, make loop, and hitch on also; the wire when hitched on nails to have an inch or two of slack; now, understand me, the nails and wire are to be between where the rails cross or intersect each other. Now get a short handspike and insert it between the rails at their intersection and pry down. the wire will now be strained tight; put a toggle, wedge, or flat stone between the rails so pried apart to act as a key, and push it in tight as possible about midway between top and bottom; the corner will now be firm and secure against the rubbing or throwing down by cattle. As a further precaution against the tremendous power of the wind or any rocking motion, a short brace reaching from the ground in a diagonal direction and pushed snug and tight under the top rail, and secured by a nail driven through it into the rail under on the inside corner of all the panels. The pottom rail should always be the thickest and smallest at top, if any difference exists in size. As all wood shrinks or swells according as the weather is, in a droughty time, should you find that the fence is not as tight as when put up, tighten as before directed by means of handspike.

The old canes and branches of black-berries are very convenient to cover strawberries in places where other covering would be scratched off by hens. They do not blow off easily, and hens will not disturb them. Potato-tops are good covering for strawberries, as they contain no week seed, and they make a very fertilizing mulch.

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MRS. FANNIE GREEN. \$3,000 Lost. "A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000 done me less good than one bottle of Hop "Bitters: they also cured my wife of fifteen

"years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and R. M., Auburn, N. Y. So. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 1879. Sies-I have been suffering ten years, and

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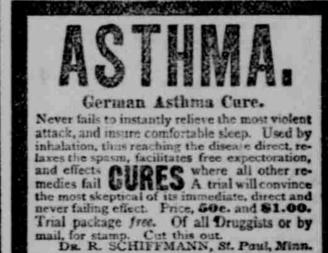
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